

GEN. LUDENDORFF SEES NEW ALLIANCE

Favors Common Action Against Soviet Russia by Britain and U. S.

AMERICA'S PART TO AID

Would Not Take Military Share But Could Send Efficient Supplies.

GERMANY WOULD JOIN

Has Little Confidence in Proposals for Limitation of Armaments.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 15. Gen. Ludendorff thinks the future of Europe depends upon Germany's finding a basis of understanding with France. Germany confronted by a highly armed and organized French army cannot hope in the future to face it on a French battlefield. This basis of understanding he sees in a common enterprise in which also America and Great Britain would take part: An offensive to overthrow the Soviet Government.

He sees, as he himself outlined his scheme for THE NEW YORK HERALD, America's financial and industrial support for such an undertaking. In disarmament or limitation of armaments Gen. Ludendorff has not much confidence. He sees, however, in America's geographical position one which should give no cause for anxiety to Americans about ever being invaded.

Gen. Ludendorff, with his wife and stepdaughters, is in retirement in a small villa near Munich. He keeps abreast of world politics through extensive reading and contact with military circles of many countries. At present he is writing a series of technical war studies.

Gen. Ludendorff, when I talked with him at his Munich home, kept the conversation largely upon military subjects. He did not mention newspapers, rarely politics and then only within the limits of written answers he had already made to my questions.

America Could Support Move. "Should in your opinion America take part in the military operations against Russia?" I asked. "In THE NEW YORK HERALD August 21," I said.

I doubt whether the United States would send troops to intervene again in European affairs," he answered. "America could not be expected to take an active part in a military expedition against Soviet Russia, to free the Russian people. I am of the opinion, however, that the United States could give such an undertaking very considerable support through shipping war supplies and rolling stock. This is particularly important owing to the fact that German war industries have been entirely destroyed through appropriation of the peace treaty. "Supplying foodstuffs from America to the expeditionary forces is also important. Nothing should be taken away from Russian people. Instead, supplies should be given them. The expeditionary army should not only have food supplies for its own needs, but also to meet those of the starving Russian people. Behind the expeditionary army should come the manufactured goods which the Russian people so urgently need. Railroads for the purpose of transporting these goods should be met. Sufficiently large quantities could hardly be collected without the help of the United States."

Natives for Action.

Supporting the United States should assume a considerable part of the financial burden of such an expedition which would have for the United States?

"In view of the fact that the Russian people are unable to free themselves from the tyranny which is condemning them to death," Gen. Ludendorff continued, "it is primarily common sense to help them to do so. In this America's interests are threefold. In the first place the fall of the Soviet Government would put an end to Bolshevik propaganda and conspiracies the world wide including the United States. Apart from the offensive danger of Bolshevism Europe is going on the rocks through the exclusion of Russian industry. In the second place, this critical economic situation could be relieved by solving the Russian problem. Unless this is done not only Europe but also Asia will be in a state of economic collapse. It is doubtful whether the outside world without serious consequences could face a European collapse, already threatening through depopulated countries."

"Third, a new Russian Government in addition to meeting obligations assumed through goods received, should give the United States economic compensation. This could also be advantageous for Russia because the Russian people will not for a long time be in a position themselves to exploit their vast natural resources, the wealth of which they need. The Powers taking part in such an expedition would give a common compensation guarantee to the United States. These pledges would be determined by treaty contract at the beginning of the expedition. On the other hand I do not see any military compensation which a Russian Government could give the United States in view of the fact that the two countries are so widely separated and military conflict between them so unlikely in the future."

"As I have said from the beginning," Gen. Ludendorff replied, "German collaboration would be conditional upon the Allies recognizing no longer as enemies but as associates. An agreement should be concluded which would recognize German interests in a way which the entire German people could understand. At present the people see no hope for the future. Were the German people to see through this aid to the Russian people a way to improve their own condition then I am convinced that sufficient officers and men would rush to the colors. Forming volunteer units would be especially feasible because German workmen are increasingly convinced that through the most colossal war in history the Russian workmen have been condemned to slavery. They would understand that such an expedition would bring freedom."

"Foreign supply this volunteer German army with the necessary military materials. German war factories have been

ENGLISH COMMUNIST PACT TO OBTAIN HELP OF FRENCH

Large Number of Visitors Discovered in Paris Predicting Great Revolution, With Speedy Fall of Premier and Overthrow of King George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 15.

Frequenters of Parisian boulevards have been impressed recently by the large number of Englishmen as well as those of the fairer sex from Albion who loudly denounce the British Government in badly broken French and predict the early arrival of a great revolution which will sweep the King George as well as of Lloyd George.

The mystery was cleared up this week when one propagandist miscalculated her capacity for French wit and when her tongue was loosened she destroyed, and therefore could not equip an army."

Military Hegemony Dangerous.

Would Germany be content to remain a European continental Power, or would the country seek through a reorganized army to upset the predominant military position which the French now hold?

"An industrial state such as Germany, with contact throughout the world, cannot be content with purely continental interests. This was only possible should German industry perish. Such a loss would have as disastrous consequences for the world, however, as those which have followed the Russian future could be eliminated."

"I have always regarded the military hegemony of a single Power on the European continent as dangerous. Consequently before the war I watched Germany's neighbors arming not without great anxiety."

"For Germany to combat existing French military hegemony through military force is impossible. France has a fighting army richly supplied with all modern weapons. At any time it could suppress military organizations in Germany, especially easy in that Germany cannot manufacture further armaments. Even were another Power to arm Germany, an army could not be mobilized promptly enough to prevent the French from striking a decisive blow. Were it possible to reach a compromise which would take into account the vital needs of both the French and German peoples, then many dangers which threaten Europe could be eliminated. Such a possibility exists were France to decide to undertake the great work of reconstructing Russia with German and with British collaboration."

Doubts Value of Arms Parley.

Do you think, I asked, that practical steps toward disarmament can be made through international conferences?

"I regard President Harding's initiative toward disarmament of peoples as valuable. Past experience, however, makes me doubt whether through international discussion, no matter how idealistic, much can be realized. Delegates negotiate together, but reserve their widest differences parallel to their own opinion armaments can only be limited when the causes which lead to conflict are removed."

What do you think of the present American policy of keeping a cadre army of some 150,000?

"Of course I cannot and will not give the American people advice. The Government has the responsibility of the peace treaty."

"Supplying foodstuffs from America to the expeditionary forces is also important. Nothing should be taken away from Russian people. Instead, supplies should be given them. The expeditionary army should not only have food supplies for its own needs, but also to meet those of the starving Russian people. Behind the expeditionary army should come the manufactured goods which the Russian people so urgently need. Railroads for the purpose of transporting these goods should be met. Sufficiently large quantities could hardly be collected without the help of the United States."

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OF BARRELS OF GUNPOWDER

Explains Charms of His Fallen Estate of Berwickshire Naturalists.

HAVEN FOR WILD FOWL

For 30 Years No Sound of Gun Has Ever Disturbed Winged Visitors.

TELLS OF LOYAL DRAKE

Lived Ten Years With One Duck and Mourned on Death of Mate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 15.

Lord Grey of Falloden last week took the Berwickshire Naturalists Club into one of those charming confidences of his which a few persons who got to know him intimately when he was in the United States can appreciate. He told them of the great bird sanctuary on the shores of his estate of Falloden. For thirty years there has never been the sound of a gun on this estate, and apparently wild birds from all of the seven seas know about it. He has ten British and thirteen foreign species of wild fowl here.

"It is pleasant to have these birds come and feed from your hands when they are absolutely free to fly north or south, as the season calls them," he said. "They are naturally very shy, these wild things, and one can only go to great pains to win their confidence and trust. I am sorry to say that neither the number of them nor the species are what they were before the war. My eyesight is not as good as it used to be."

Lord Grey went on to tell the tale of a faithful drake. He insisted that this wild fowl, as he most fondly called it, was a monogamous. He told how this drake lived for ten years with one duck, and when the latter was so seriously injured that she had to be killed the drake flew down to the water and searched for her for several days, and was last seen winging far out over the North Sea, "as if he would go and search for the whole world for her," he said. He added, there were no other ducks of the same species in the preserve.

Also Lord Grey told of observing a Carolina wood duck who laid her eggs in a nest two feet deep in a hole in the trunk of a tree twenty feet above the ground. When the eggs were hatched he saw the mother duck fly into the tall grass beneath the tree and call to her young, who were waiting in the grass, and when all of them were down their mother led them to the water, 200 yards away, although they had just been hatched and were barely able to swim.

One exception to the world round bill of the ducks, Lord Grey said, comes when the ducks "clipee," or lose their color. Some species, he explained, do this at a certain season every year. These ducks leave both mothers and brood until their colors are restored.

Lord Grey refused to state whether he was a sportsman, but he admitted that he had a very keen interest in the ducks, and that he was a sportsman. He said that he was a sportsman, but he admitted that he had a very keen interest in the ducks, and that he was a sportsman.

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"Mike" Collins Charms Even His Opponents

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 15.

MICHAEL COLLINS, according to many accounts, has proved the hit of the Irish peace conference. His engaging personality has charmed his opponents who not so long ago put a price on his head. Toward the end of the first session. Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, commanding the Crown forces in Ireland, was called in and sat silently watching his redoubtable opponent. But even he seemed to fall under Mr. Collins's charm. Toward the end of the session, when some point came up, Sir Nevill smilingly observed: "That ought to please you, Mr. Collins."

SHIPBUILDING FALLS IN BRITISH YARDS

Big Decrease for Quarter in the Number of Vessels and Amount of Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 15.

Shipbuilding in Great Britain is slackening more and more as each quarter of the year goes by. Lloyd's shipbuilding quarterly report shows not only a decrease in the number of ships laid down, but a greater decrease in the amount of work done on each ship and in many instances the total suspension of work of construction in connection with ships laid down at the beginning of the quarter which ended on September 30 last.

This slackness is brought out more clearly in a memorandum attached to the report which shows the merchant vessel tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on September 30 as being 3,282,372 tons, which was a reduction of more than a quarter of a million tons under construction at the end of the preceding three months.

It also shows that work was suspended on 7,100 tons and that 457,000 tons of shipping has been delayed owing to abnormal causes. These two totals amount to 36 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. When these are deducted there is left a total of 2,825,372 tons under construction.

Foreign yards are experiencing a similar depression. Great Britain is not the only one. The whole world is suffering from the depression. The whole world is suffering from the depression. The whole world is suffering from the depression.

There are under construction 1,400 steamships, of which more than 1,000 tons, with a total tonnage of 931,813 tons, for carrying oil in bulk, and of these Great Britain is building 527,791 tons.

SEEK ROMAN MATRON'S HIDDEN TREASURES

Digging for Hoard Concealed on Approach of Hannibal.

ROME, Oct. 15.—A romantic story comes from Bisceglie, in the Province of Bari. Recently an Italian widow returned from her husband's home in the United States. She was in possession of an old parchment written in Italian and given to her father by a monk of Bisceglie, which contains indications of the whereabouts of an enormous hidden treasure.

Until recently the widow has not had enough money to carry out the excavation for the treasure, which is said to consist of 150 silver vases and twenty other vessels full of gold coins, thirty-one of silver, five of antique works of art, thirty boxes of jewels and a large earthenware vessel full of pearls. Now the excavation has begun.

According to the first indication mentioned in the parchment, namely, a large stone with the name of Hannibal, has been discovered two miles from the town.

The treasure is supposed to have belonged to a Roman matron who fled before the approach of Hannibal's troops in 216 B. C., but there is nothing to explain why so many centuries were allowed to elapse before the concealment of the treasure and the preparation of the parchment.

UNIQUE BROOK HOUSE FOR ROYAL RESIDENCE

Sir Ernest Cassel Leaves London Mansion to Crown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 15.

Brook House, which has become a house of royalty, according to the will of Sir Ernest Cassel, is unique among London mansions for its wonderful marble hall and staircase. For more than a year many of the royalties of Europe have been making their headquarters at Brook House, which Sir Ernest built his famous staircase, and to make which he had to buy the adjoining houses.

Gracious, massive Corinthian pillars twenty-five feet high support the upper floors and the great galleries beneath the central dome, which dominates the surrounding landscape. The dining room is one of the finest in this country, and will seat one hundred persons. It is a long room with rounded ends and a ceiling thirty feet high. On either side the fireplace hang superb vases of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. The inner halls are paneled with rare blue marble, which was brought especially from Canada.

NORSE TEN MILE LIMIT SET TO BAR RUM SHIPS

Liquor Smuggling Is Scandal, Says Premier.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 15.—The Odelsling of the Storting has passed, by 54 votes to 35, the Government bill extending the limit of Norway's territorial waters to ten miles from the coast.

The bill, which was introduced by Minister, M. Blehr, laid stress on the importance of preventing the present smuggling of liquor, which was a scandal. The bill, which was introduced by Minister, M. Blehr, laid stress on the importance of preventing the present smuggling of liquor, which was a scandal.

A Norwegian Order in Council was issued on September 2 extending the authority of the customs authorities to ten miles from the coast. Liquor smuggling has been a serious problem for many years, and the bill was introduced to meet this problem.

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PROPHECY OF 1850 IN PART FULFILLED

Joseph von Radowitz Foresaw Breakup of Austria and Reduced Armies.

PRUSSIA AT THE HELM

Russia Divided, Moscow Northern Capital, Constantinople the Southern.

FRANCE WITHOUT ALSACE

Great Progress in Science, Especially in the Direction of Flying.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 15.

An interesting prophecy made in 1850 by Joseph von Radowitz, a friend of Frederick William IV., has just come to light here. It happens to be interesting, not for the degree in which it was true but the curious measure of its failure to be true. It was a careful statement of what he thought Europe would be like fifty years later.

In so far as foreign affairs go, I foresee a central German Empire with Prussia at the helm," he said. "Austria, unfortunately, will have fallen into component parts, having a German Kingdom of Austria belonging to the German Empire and also a Kingdom of Bohemia. Then there will be established an independent Hungarian-Polish Kingdom adjoining her. All these, together with Holland and Belgium, will be bound up with Germany in a close and lasting union to form a central Power in Europe."

Russia Split in Two.

"Russia will be robbed of her threatening position and will be divided into two parts—a northern, with Moscow as its capital, and a southern with Constantinople as its capital. Scandinavia will again be a single State and will possess the Baltic provinces and the Gulf of Bothnia. Italy will be a union, and Lombardy will belong to Sardinia and have the Venetian State as neighbor."

"France, after losing Alsace, will again be limited to its natural frontiers and will cease to be dangerous. "England will be separated from her American colonies, and in America there will be a number of independent States, all standing in some qualified relation to the mother State, and being neither colonies nor isolated republics."

"In so far as Germany's internal situation goes, I believe it is coming to that form of Government which is still incorrectly termed constitutional. But it will be developed in such a way that true self-government will stand side by side with central authority."

International Arbitration.

"Between all States there will be an international pact, with arbitration courts deciding points of justice and some precise executive provisions. "Armies will be reduced to the absolutely essential, with the express aim of giving protection within and without the nation with the arming of the people themselves."

"There will be a Socialist organization in thoroughly ordered, far reaching measures, and society will bear the burden of misfortunes and rest on the basis of cooperation between capital and labor."

"In regard to church affairs, there will be a logical separation of church and state, with all the consequences in schools. The Catholic Church will remain as it is to-day, but federated with the Church of England and of Germany, and established on a unity of dogma, but with differentiation in constitution and discipline. Protestantism as a movement will be ended, being supplanted by various sects—Lutheran or Reformed—and, above all, by churches of some Deistic order, constituting religion in itself and doing all together."

"In the domain of science there will be great progress in the development of natural forces, especially in the direction of flying. "More especially do I foresee the opening of the reaches of the soul through vitalism and mesmerism, and immortality will be regarded as supported by incontestable evidence. This will exercise an immense influence on the life of the whole of mankind."

INVERNESS CAPES AGAIN IN FASHION

Also Short Covert Coat Is Resurrected.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—While little in the way of novelty is promised in men's fashions for the winter, it is possible that certain old established favorites, long out of fashion, may return to enjoy a renewed vogue, says the Daily Mail.

"Judging from orders I have recently received," said a tailor, "the Inverness cape for evening wear is making a low cut in Georgian fashion, but high on the hips, and worn with trousers of 'overall' cut, shaped to the legs in military style."

"Trousers of Glenurquhart check (black and white, as arranged as to produce a gray effect) are to be worn with black lounge coats in place of striped cashmeres, but otherwise the vogue of checks is over."

CLERGYMEN DISCUSS CONTROL OF BIRTHS

Continued from First Page.

was a boy he understood horses well, and on one occasion actually "plunged" on one.

"I might, if the story books are true, have become a confirmed gambler, with terrible consequences," he said.

He said there were many persons who would disapprove of this broadminded view of gambling and regard it as a thin end wedge, but he believed that the "thin end wedge argument" was one of the most absurd pieces of nonsense ever used.

The